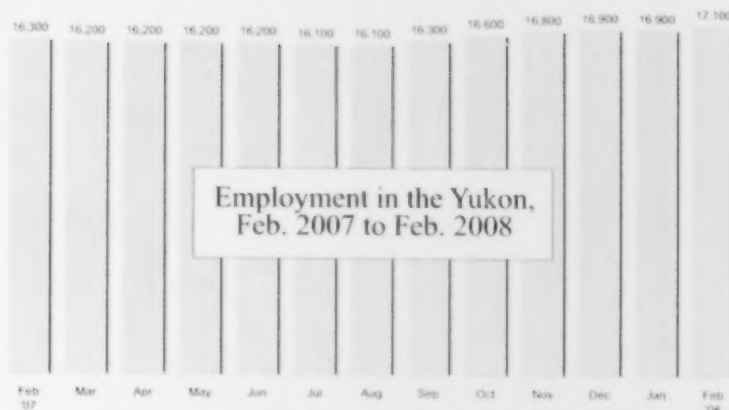


February 2008



Yukon's labour force increased by 1,200 from February 2007 (16,800) to February 2008 (18,000). Of the February 2008 figure, 17,100 were employed and 900, or 5.0%, were unemployed. One year ago, in February 2007, there were 16,800 individuals in the labour force of whom 16,300 were employed and 500, or 3.0%, were unemployed.

### February 2008 Employment at a glance:

• Labour force:	18,000
• Employment:	17,100
• Unemployment:	900
• Unemployment rate:	5.0%
-Last month	5.6%
-One year ago	3.0%

### What's inside:

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#### Definitions.....

**PLEASE NOTE:** Due to rounding, the sum of individual Labour Force Survey characteristics at times does not equal the labour force and/or total employment figures. All figures quoted for the Yukon are three-month moving averages. For a definition of three-month moving average, please go to the list of definitions on page 12.

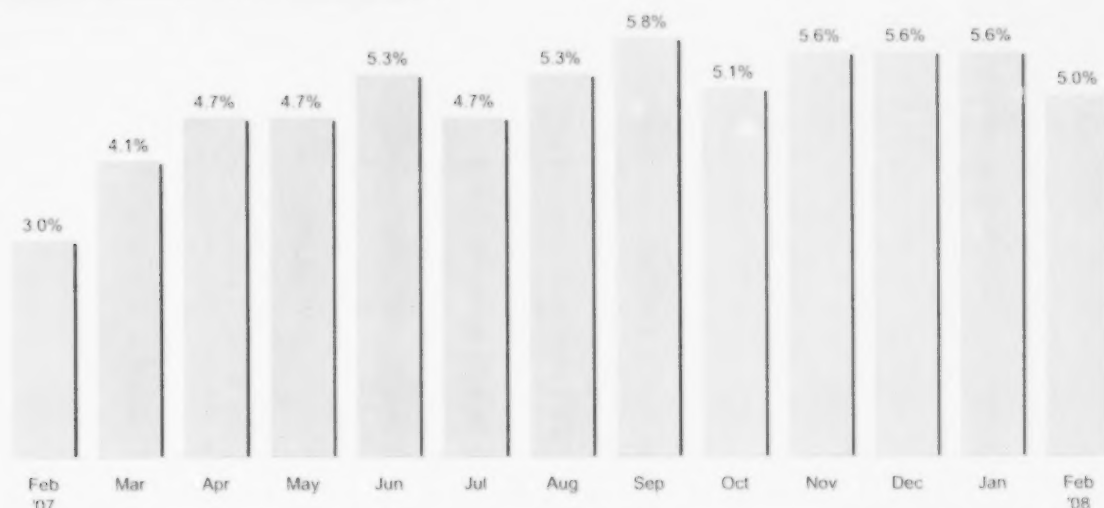
### Figures From Across Canada—February 2008

	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
<b>Yukon</b>	<b>17,100</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>5.0%</b>
Canada	17,102,200	1,056,600	5.8%
Newfoundland & Labrador	222,200	33,500	13.1%
P.E.I.	70,600	7,800	10.0%
Nova Scotia	448,400	37,300	7.7%
New Brunswick	367,800	32,500	8.1%
Quebec	3,894,800	291,400	7.0%
Ontario	6,690,000	434,400	6.1%
Manitoba	601,400	26,400	4.2%
Saskatchewan	509,000	21,600	4.1%
Alberta	1,994,900	72,600	3.5%
B.C.	2,303,200	99,300	4.1%

This table shows that Yukon ranks fifth in the country in terms of the unemployment rate (5.0%). Alberta's unemployment rate (3.5%) was lowest, while Newfoundland's rate (13.1%) was highest.

**Note:** the NWT's figure of 6.4% and Nunavut's (10 largest communities) figure of 10.2% are available only as "unadjusted" estimates and therefore are not included in this table of seasonally adjusted data. They also, along with Yukon figures, are three-month moving averages, and therefore not included in the overall figure for Canada.

## Yukon's Unemployment Rate



The unemployment rate remained relatively low over the past year. The following changes have occurred on a month to month basis:

	Percentage points*
2007 • January to February	-1.1
• February to March	1.1
• March to April	0.6
• April to May	0.0
• May to June	0.6
• June to July	-0.6
• July to August	0.6
• August to September	0.5
• September to October	-0.7
• October to November	0.5
• November to December	0.0
• Dec. '07 to Jan. '08	0.0
2008 • January to February	-0.6

\* percentage point is the actual numerical difference between two percentages, such as: 10% - 8% = 2 percentage points.

### What is the unemployment rate, and how is it calculated?

The unemployment rate shows the relationship between the number of unemployed and the labour force. The labour force includes those individuals 15 years of age and older who are either employed or unemployed but looking for work. The higher the value of the unemployment rate, the greater the number of individuals unemployed as compared to the labour force.

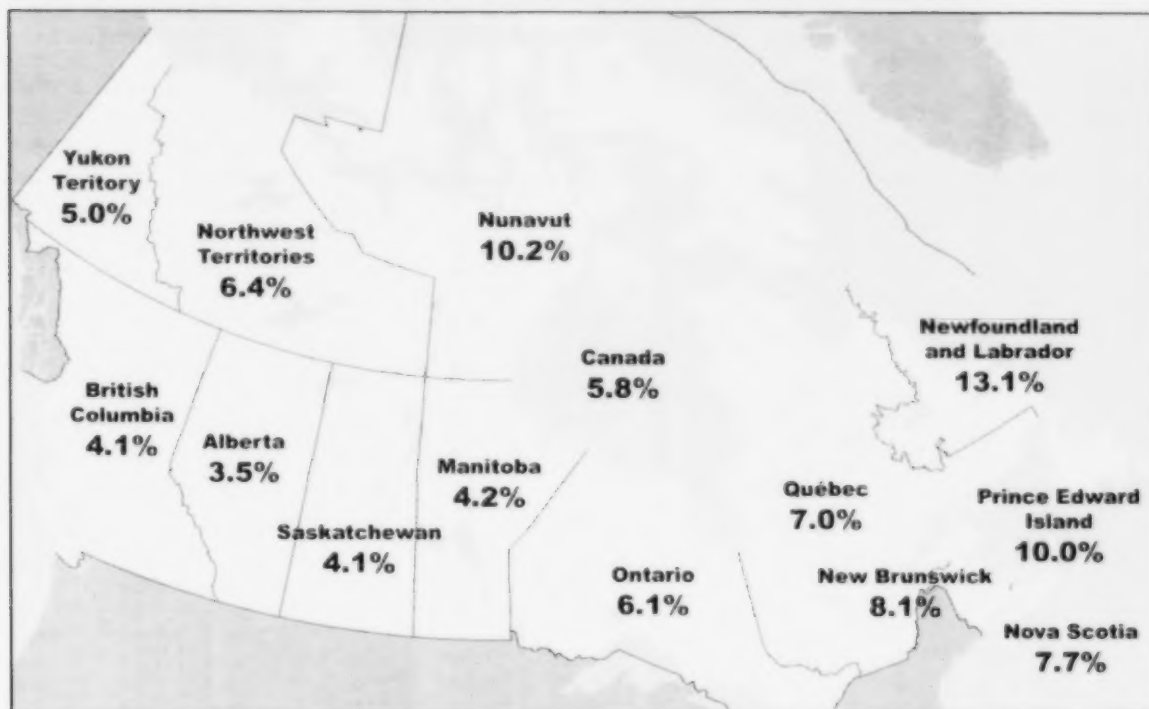
The survey that estimates the Yukon's unemployment rate, the Labour Force Survey, or LFS, has undergone a recent survey redesign so comparable data is only available back to 1995.

Over the last 14 years the average unemployment rate for February has been 8.8%.

Looking at the change in the unemployment rate between January and February in previous years, since 1995 the rate has fallen 9 times, risen 4 times and stayed the same once.

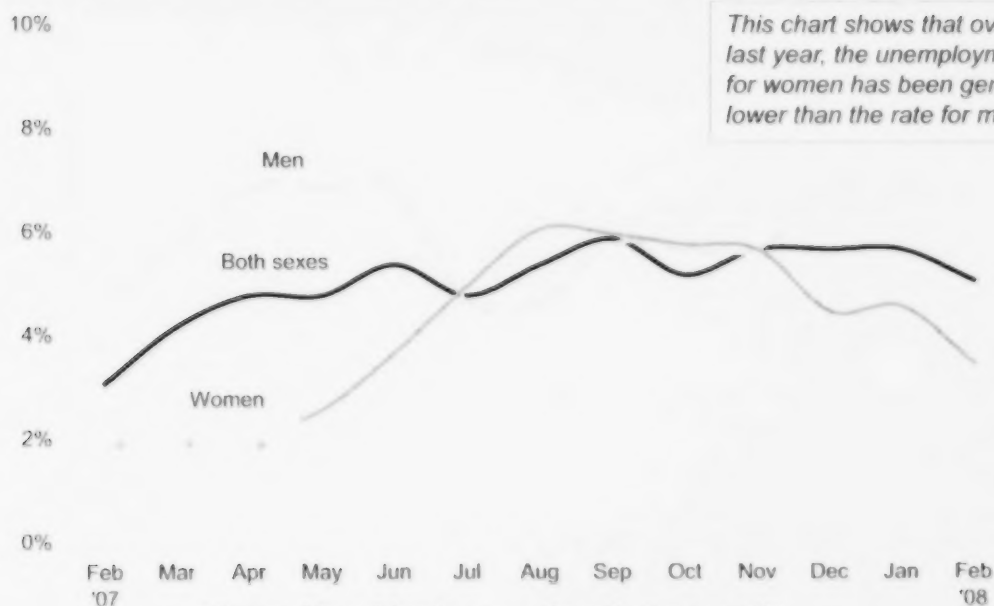
	January	February	Change
2008	5.6%	5.0%	-0.6%
2007	4.1%	3.0%	-1.1%
2006	4.5%	4.6%	0.1%
2005	6.0%	5.4%	-0.6%
2004	7.7%	6.5%	-1.2%
2003	10.2%	10.2%	0.0%
2002	9.5%	9.6%	0.1%
2001	13.1%	11.4%	-1.7%
2000	11.3%	11.2%	-0.1%
1999	13.9%	14.0%	0.1%
1998	10.6%	11.7%	1.1%
1997	14.1%	14.0%	-0.1%
1996	9.6%	9.0%	-0.6%
1995	8.2%	8.1%	-0.1%
<b>Average</b>			
<b>1995 to</b>			
<b>2008</b>	<b>9.2%</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>

### Unemployment rates: Canada, Provinces and Yukon — February 2008



Note: The unemployment rates for Northwest Territories and Nunavut are NOT seasonally adjusted.

### Monthly Unemployment Rates for the Yukon Labour Force Aged 15 and Over



This chart shows that over the last year, the unemployment rate for women has been generally lower than the rate for men.

\* Suppressed for confidentiality reasons. (See explanation on page 11)

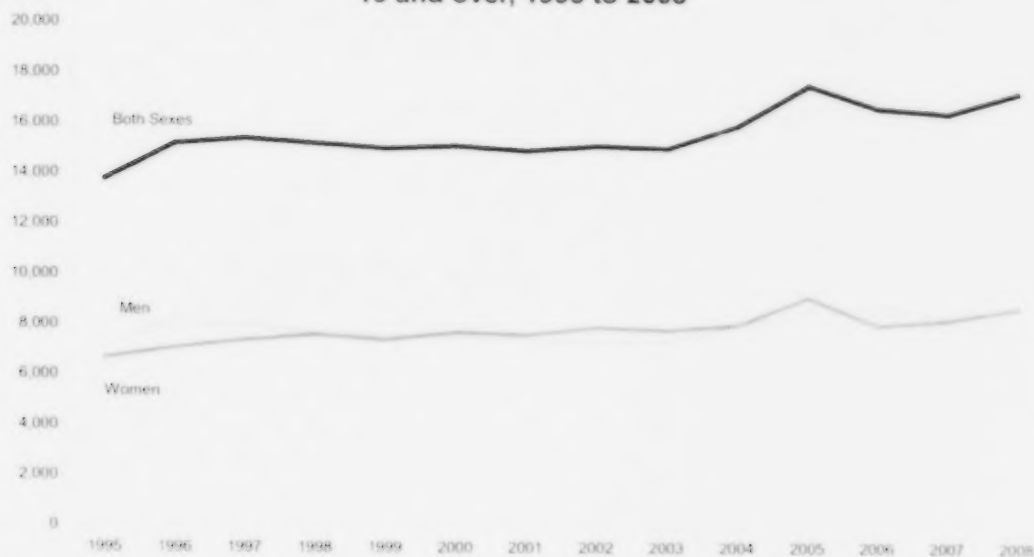
# Yukon's Labour Force Aged 15 and Over Continued. . .

		Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
		Both Sexes	Men	Women	Both Sexes	Men	Women	Both Sexes	Men	Women
2008	Feb	18,000	9,100	8,900	17,100	8,500	8,600	900	600	300
	Jan	17,800	8,900	8,900	16,900	8,300	8,600	1,000	600	400
2007	Dec	17,900	8,900	9,000	16,900	8,300	8,600	1,000	600	400
	Nov	17,800	8,900	8,900	16,800	8,400	8,400	1,000	500	500
	Oct	17,600	8,900	8,700	16,600	8,400	8,200	900	500	500
	Sep	17,200	8,700	8,500	16,300	8,200	8,000	1,000	500	500
	Aug	17,000	8,700	8,300	16,100	8,200	7,900	900	400	500
	Jul	16,900	8,700	8,200	16,100	8,300	7,800	800	400	400
	Jun	17,100	8,800	8,400	16,200	8,200	8,100	900	600	300
	May	17,000	8,800	8,100	16,200	8,200	8,000	800	600	200
	Apr	17,000	8,800	8,200	16,200	8,100	8,100	800	600	*
	Mar	16,900	8,700	8,200	16,200	8,200	8,100	700	500	*
	Feb	16,800	8,600	8,200	16,300	8,200	8,100	500	400	*
2006	Feb (r)	17,300	9,000	8,300	16,500	8,600	7,900	800	400	400
2005	Feb (r)	18,400	9,100	9,300	17,400	8,400	9,000	1,000	700	300
2004	Feb (r)	17,000	8,700	8,300	15,800	7,900	7,900	1,100	800	300
2003	Feb (r)	16,600	8,300	8,300	14,900	7,200	7,700	1,700	1,100	600
2002	Feb (r)	16,600	8,400	8,200	15,000	7,200	7,800	1,600	1,200	400
2001	Feb (r)	16,700	8,600	8,100	14,800	7,300	7,500	1,900	1,300	600
2000	Feb (r)	16,900	8,600	8,300	15,000	7,400	7,600	1,900	1,200	600
1999	Feb (r)	17,200	9,100	8,200	14,900	7,500	7,300	2,400	1,600	800
1998	Feb (r)	17,100	9,000	8,100	15,100	7,600	7,500	2,000	1,300	600
1997	Feb (r)	17,800	9,400	8,400	15,300	7,900	7,300	2,500	1,500	1,000
1996	Feb (r)	16,600	9,000	7,600	15,100	8,100	7,000	1,500	900	600
1995	Feb (r)	14,900	8,000	7,000	13,700	7,100	6,600	1,200	800	400
<b>Average Feb 1995 to 2008</b>		<b>17,000</b>	<b>8,800</b>	<b>8,200</b>	<b>15,500</b>	<b>7,800</b>	<b>7,700</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>500</b>

(r) revised

\* Suppressed for confidentiality reasons (See explanation on page 11)

## Number of Employed for February, 15 and over, 1995 to 2008



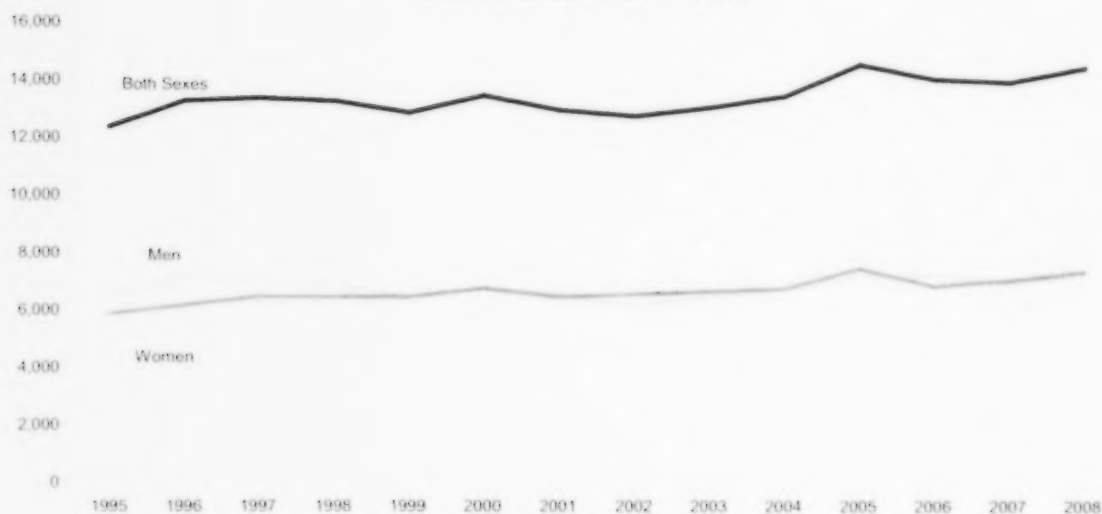
## Yukon's Labour Force, Aged 25 and Over

		Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
		Both Sexes	Men	Women	Both Sexes	Men	Women	Both Sexes	Men	Women
2008	Feb	14,900	7,500	7,400	14,400	7,200	7,300	500	300	200
	Jan	14,900	7,400	7,500	14,400	7,100	7,300	500	300	200
2007	Dec	15,100	7,500	7,600	14,500	7,200	7,300	600	300	300
	Nov	14,900	7,400	7,500	14,200	7,100	7,200	600	300	300
	Oct	14,700	7,300	7,500	14,100	7,000	7,100	600	300	400
	Sep	14,400	7,100	7,300	13,700	6,800	6,900	600	300	300
	Aug	14,300	7,100	7,200	13,700	6,800	6,900	500	300	300
	Jul	14,200	7,200	7,000	13,700	6,900	6,800	500	300	200
	Jun	14,500	7,300	7,200	13,800	6,800	7,000	600	400	200
	May	14,400	7,300	7,100	13,800	6,900	6,900	500	400	200
	Apr	14,300	7,200	7,100	13,800	6,800	7,000	500	400	*
	Mar	14,200	7,100	7,100	13,900	6,900	7,000	300	200	*
	Feb	14,200	7,000	7,200	13,900	6,900	7,000	300	*	*
2006	Feb (r)	14,500	7,500	7,000	14,000	7,200	6,800	500	300	200
2005	Feb (r)	15,100	7,500	7,600	14,500	7,100	7,400	600	400	200
2004	Feb (r)	14,300	7,300	7,000	13,400	6,700	6,700	900	600	300
2003	Feb (r)	14,200	7,200	6,900	13,000	6,400	6,600	1,200	900	300
2002	Feb (r)	13,900	7,100	6,800	12,700	6,100	6,500	1,200	900	300
2001	Feb (r)	14,400	7,400	7,000	12,900	6,500	6,400	1,500	1,000	500
2000	Feb (r)	14,700	7,600	7,100	13,400	6,700	6,700	1,300	900	400
1999	Feb (r)	14,800	7,800	7,000	12,800	6,400	6,400	1,900	1,300	600
1998	Feb (r)	14,600	7,700	6,800	13,200	6,800	6,400	1,400	900	500
1997	Feb (r)	15,200	8,100	7,100	13,300	7,000	6,400	1,900	1,200	700
1996	Feb (r)	14,100	7,700	6,400	13,200	7,100	6,100	1,000	600	400
1995	Feb (r)	13,100	7,000	6,100	12,300	6,400	5,800	800	600	300
<b>Average Feb 1995 to 2008</b>		<b>14,400</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>13,400</b>	<b>6,800</b>	<b>6,600</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>400</b>

(r) revised

\* Suppressed for confidentiality reasons (See explanation on page 11)

**Number of Employed for February, 25 and over, 1995 to 2008**

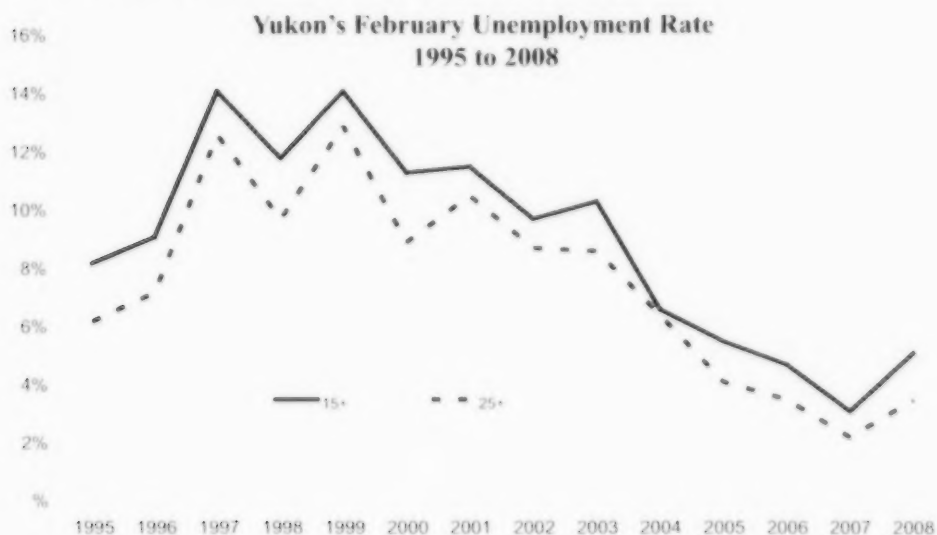


## Yukon's Unemployment Rate

		15 years and older Unemployment Rate (%)			25 years and older Unemployment Rate (%)		
		Both Sexes	Men	Women	Both Sexes	Men	Women
2008	Feb	5.0	6.6	3.4	3.4	4.0	2.7
	Jan	5.6	6.7	4.5	3.4	4.1	2.7
2007	Dec	5.6	6.7	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.9
	Nov	5.6	5.6	5.6	4.0	4.1	4.0
	Oct	5.1	5.6	5.7	4.1	4.1	5.3
	Sep	5.8	5.7	5.9	4.2	4.2	4.1
	Aug	5.3	4.6	6.0	3.5	4.2	4.2
	Jul	4.7	4.6	4.9	3.5	4.2	2.9
	Jun	5.3	6.8	3.6	4.1	5.5	2.8
	May	4.7	6.8	2.5	3.5	5.5	2.8
	Apr	4.7	6.8	*	3.5	5.6	*
	Mar	4.1	5.7	*	2.1	2.8	*
	Feb	3.0	4.7	*	2.1	*	*
2006	Feb (r)	4.6	4.4	4.8	3.4	4.0	2.9
2005	Feb (r)	5.4	7.7	3.2	4.0	5.3	2.6
2004	Feb (r)	6.5	9.2	3.6	6.3	8.2	4.3
2003	Feb (r)	10.2	13.3	7.2	8.5	12.5	4.3
2002	Feb (r)	9.6	14.3	4.9	8.6	12.7	4.4
2001	Feb (r)	11.4	15.1	7.4	10.4	13.5	7.1
2000	Feb (r)	11.2	14.0	7.2	8.8	11.8	5.6
1999	Feb (r)	14.0	17.6	9.8	12.8	16.7	8.6
1998	Feb (r)	11.7	14.4	7.4	9.6	11.7	7.4
1997	Feb (r)	14.0	16.0	11.9	12.5	14.8	9.9
1996	Feb (r)	9.0	10.0	7.9	7.1	7.8	6.3
1995	Feb (r)	8.1	10.0	5.7	6.1	8.6	4.9
<b>Average Feb 1995 to 2008</b>		<b>8.8</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>5.5</b>

(r) revised

\* Suppressed for confidentiality reasons (See explanation on page 11)



## Yukon's Employment - seasonally unadjusted figures

### A word about "adjusted" vs. "unadjusted"

The statistics on the next 5 pages are "seasonally unadjusted," as opposed to the figures on pages 1 through 6, which are "seasonally adjusted."

"Seasonally adjusted" refers to the technique of adjusting the "raw" figures to remove seasonal movements (see page 12 for further explanation). As such, "seasonally adjusted" employment figures are widely used and quoted, as they are considered to be a more accurate picture of the current employment situation than the "raw" or "unadjusted" figures.

Some of the variables mentioned in the next 5 pages are available only in the "unadjusted" format, while others are available both as "adjusted" and "unadjusted." Comparisons between the "adjusted" and "unadjusted" series should not be made.

## Yukon's Labour Force Characteristics (*unadjusted*)

		Labour Force		Unemployed	Not in Labour Force	Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate	Employment Rate
		Employed					%	
2008	Feb	17,600	16,700	1,000	5,800	5.7	74.9	71.1
	Jan	17,500	16,500	1,000	6,000	5.7	74.5	70.2
2007	Dec	17,700	16,700	1,000	5,700	5.6	75.6	71.4
	Nov	17,500	16,500	1,000	5,900	5.7	74.8	70.5
	Oct	17,600	16,800	900	5,700	5.1	75.2	71.8
	Sep	17,700	16,800	900	5,700	5.1	75.6	71.8
	Aug	17,800	16,900	800	5,600	4.5	76.4	72.5
	Jul	17,500	16,800	700	5,800	4.0	75.1	72.1
	Jun	17,300	16,300	900	6,100	5.2	74.2	70.0
	May	16,800	15,900	900	6,600	5.4	71.8	67.9
	Apr	16,600	15,800	800	6,800	4.8	70.9	67.5
	Mar	16,500	15,800	700	6,900	4.2	70.5	67.5
	Feb	16,500	15,900	600	7,000	3.6	70.2	67.7
2006	Feb (r)	17,000	16,100	900	6,700	5.3	72.0	68.2
2005	Feb (r)	18,000	16,900	1,100	5,700	6.1	76.3	71.6
2004	Feb (r)	16,600	15,300	1,300	6,500	7.8	71.9	66.2
2003	Feb (r)	16,300	14,400	1,800	6,000	11.0	73.1	64.6
2002	Feb (r)	16,200	14,500	1,700	5,600	10.5	74.3	66.5
2001	Feb (r)	16,300	14,300	2,000	5,300	12.3	75.1	65.9
2000	Feb (r)	16,500	14,500	2,000	5,200	12.1	75.7	66.5
1999	Feb (r)	16,900	14,300	2,600	4,900	15.4	77.9	65.9
1998	Feb (r)	16,700	14,500	2,200	5,300	13.2	75.9	65.9
1997	Feb (r)	17,300	14,600	2,700	4,700	15.6	78.6	66.4
1996	Feb (r)	16,000	14,400	1,600	5,100	10.0	75.8	68.2
1995	Feb (r)	14,400	13,100	1,400	5,300	9.7	73.1	66.5
<b>Average Feb</b>								
<b>1995 to 2008</b>		<b>16,600</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>5,700</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>67.2</b>

*Note:* Due to rounding, the sum of individual LFS characteristics at times does not equal the labour force and/or total employment figures. Percentages have been adjusted on the basis of the reported unemployment rate. All figures quoted for the Yukon are three-month moving averages. For a definition of three-month moving average, please go to the list of definitions on page 12.

### Full-time and Part-time Employment

		Total Employed	Full-time	% of all employed	Part-time	% of all employed
2008	Feb	16,700	13,900	83.2%	2,700	16.2%
	Jan	16,500	13,700	83.0%	2,800	17.0%
2007	Dec	16,700	13,800	82.6%	2,900	17.4%
	Nov	16,500	13,600	82.4%	2,900	17.6%
	Oct	16,800	14,300	85.1%	2,500	14.9%
	Sep	16,800	14,700	87.5%	2,100	12.5%
	Aug	16,900	15,000	88.8%	2,000	11.8%
	Jul	16,800	14,500	86.3%	2,300	13.7%
	Jun	16,300	13,600	83.4%	2,700	16.6%
	May	15,900	13,300	83.6%	2,600	16.4%
	Apr	15,800	13,200	83.5%	2,600	16.5%
	Mar	15,800	13,400	84.8%	2,400	15.2%
	Feb	15,900	13,700	86.2%	2,200	13.8%
2006	Feb (r)	16,100	13,000	80.7%	3,100	19.3%
2005	Feb (r)	16,900	14,200	84.0%	2,700	16.0%
2004	Feb (r)	15,300	12,700	83.0%	2,700	17.6%
2003	Feb (r)	14,400	12,100	84.0%	2,300	16.0%
2002	Feb (r)	14,500	11,600	80.0%	2,900	20.0%
2001	Feb (r)	14,300	11,400	79.7%	2,900	20.3%
2000	Feb (r)	14,500	11,100	76.6%	3,400	23.4%
1999	Feb (r)	14,300	11,400	79.7%	2,900	20.3%
1998	Feb (r)	14,500	11,800	81.4%	2,700	18.6%
1997	Feb (r)	14,600	12,000	82.2%	2,600	17.8%
1996	Feb (r)	14,400	12,000	83.3%	2,300	16.0%
1995	Feb (r)	13,100	10,800	82.4%	2,200	16.8%
Average Feb 1995 to 2008		15,000	12,300	82.0%	2,700	18.0%

### Employment in Goods- and Service-Producing Industries

		Total Employed	Goods- Producing Industries	Service- Producing Industries			Total Employed	Goods- Producing Industries	Service- Producing Industries
2008	Feb	16,700	3,200	13,400	2006	(r) Feb	16,100	2,200	13,900
	Jan	16,500	3,200	13,300	2005	(r) Feb	16,900	1,800	15,100
2007	Dec	16,700	3,100	13,600	2004	(r) Feb	15,300	1,400	14,000
	Nov	16,500	3,000	13,600	2003	(r) Feb	14,400	1,300	13,100
	Oct	16,800	2,900	13,800	2002	(r) Feb	14,500	1,700	12,800
	Sep	16,800	2,800	14,000	2001	(r) Feb	14,300	1,600	12,700
	Aug	16,900	2,800	14,100	2000	(r) Feb	14,500	1,500	13,000
	Jul	16,800	2,600	14,200	1999	(r) Feb	14,300	1,200	13,100
	Jun	16,300	2,400	13,900	1998	(r) Feb	14,500	1,800	12,700
	May	15,900	2,100	13,800	1997	(r) Feb	14,600	2,000	12,600
	Apr	15,800	2,000	13,700	1996	(r) Feb	14,400	2,200	12,100
	Mar	15,800	2,000	13,700	1995	(r) Feb	13,100	1,700	11,400
	Feb	15,900	2,100	13,800	Average Feb 1995 to 2008				
							15,000	1,800	13,100



## Public and Private Sector Employment

			Public Sector*	Private Sector		
		Total Employed	Employees	Employees	Self- Employed	Total Private Sector
2008	Feb	16,700	6,300	7,900	2,500	10,400
	Jan	16,500	6,500	7,500	2,500	10,000
2007	Dec	16,700	6,500	7,900	2,400	10,300
	Nov	16,500	6,300	7,800	2,500	10,300
	Oct	16,800	6,400	7,900	2,500	10,400
	Sep	16,800	6,500	7,600	2,600	10,200
	Aug	16,900	6,500	7,800	2,600	10,400
	Jul	16,800	6,500	7,600	2,700	10,300
	Jun	16,300	6,200	7,200	2,900	10,100
	May	15,900	6,200	7,100	2,600	9,700
	Apr	15,800	6,000	7,100	2,700	9,800
	Mar	15,800	5,900	7,100	2,800	9,900
	Feb	15,900	5,900	7,100	2,900	10,000
2006	Feb (r)	16,100	6,100	7,200	2,800	10,000
2005	Feb (r)	16,900	6,500	7,400	3,000	10,400
2004	Feb (r)	15,300	6,000	7,000	2,300	9,300
2003	Feb (r)	14,400	5,500	6,700	2,300	9,000
2002	Feb (r)	14,500	6,100	5,900	2,500	8,400
2001	Feb (r)	14,300	6,400	4,900	3,000	7,900
2000	Feb (r)	14,500	6,300	5,200	3,000	8,200
1999	Feb (r)	14,300	6,400	5,600	2,300	7,900
1998	Feb (r)	14,500	5,600	6,700	2,200	8,900
1997	Feb (r)	14,600	5,100	6,800	2,800	9,600
1996	Feb (r)	14,400	5,200	6,800	2,300	9,100
1995	Feb (r)	13,100	5,000	5,700	2,400	8,100
Average Feb 1995 to 2008		15,000	5,900	6,500	2,600	9,100

\* includes Federal, Territorial, Municipal, and First Nation Band Office employment

## Labour Force

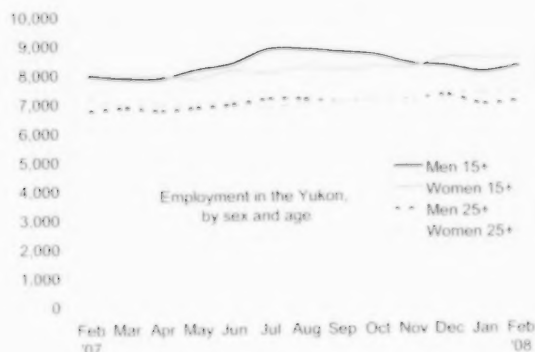
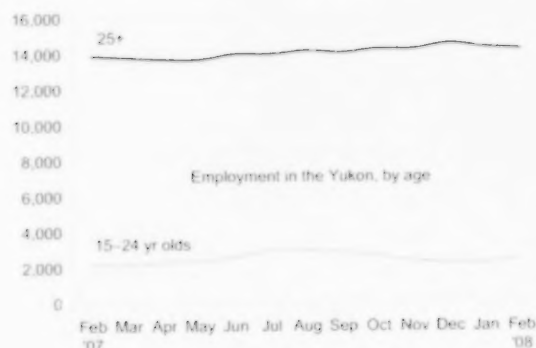
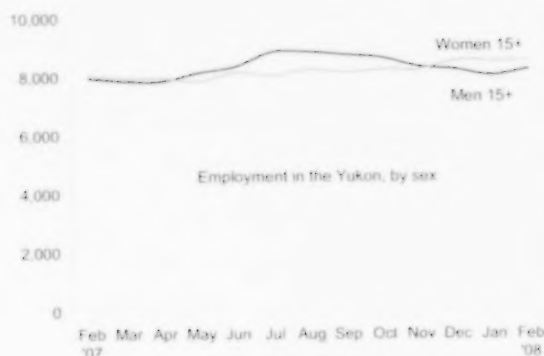
		By age			By sex & age				% Change Feb. 2007 to Feb. 2008
					Men		Women		
		15+	15-24	25+	15+	25+	15+	25+	
2008	Feb	17,600	2,900	14,800	8,800	7,300	8,800	7,400	Both 15+ 6.7% 15-24 20.8% 25+ 5.0%
	Jan	17,500	2,700	14,800	8,700	7,300	8,800	7,500	
2007	Dec	17,700	2,600	15,100	8,800	7,500	8,900	7,600	Men 15+ 6.0% 25+ 5.8%
	Nov	17,500	2,700	14,800	8,800	7,400	8,700	7,400	
	Oct	17,600	2,900	14,800	9,000	7,300	8,700	7,400	Women 15+ 7.3% 25+ 2.8%
	Sep	17,700	3,200	14,500	9,100	7,200	8,600	7,300	
	Aug	17,800	3,300	14,500	9,100	7,300	8,600	7,200	
	Jul	17,500	3,200	14,300	9,100	7,300	8,400	7,100	
	Jun	17,300	2,800	14,500	8,900	7,300	8,400	7,200	
	May	16,800	2,500	14,300	8,800	7,200	8,000	7,000	
	Apr	16,600	2,400	14,100	8,500	7,100	8,000	7,000	
	Mar	16,500	2,500	14,000	8,400	7,000	8,100	7,000	
	Feb	16,500	2,400	14,100	8,300	6,900	8,200	7,200	

## Employed

		By age			By sex & age				% Change Feb. 2007 to Feb. 2008	
					Men		Women			
		15+	15-24	25+	15+	25+	15+	25+		
2008	Feb	16,700	2,400	14,200	8,200	7,000	8,500	7,300	Both	
	Jan	16,500	2,200	14,300	8,000	6,900	8,500	7,300	15+	5.0%
2007	Dec	16,700	2,200	14,500	8,200	7,200	8,500	7,300	15-24	14.3%
	Nov	16,500	2,300	14,200	8,300	7,100	8,200	7,100	25+	2.9%
	Oct	16,800	2,600	14,200	8,600	7,100	8,200	7,100		
	Sep	16,800	2,800	14,000	8,700	7,000	8,100	7,000	Men	
	Aug	16,900	2,900	14,100	8,800	7,100	8,200	7,000	15+	3.8%
	Jul	16,800	2,900	13,900	8,800	7,100	8,000	6,800	25+	4.5%
	Jun	16,300	2,500	13,900	8,300	6,900	8,100	7,000		
	May	15,900	2,300	13,600	8,100	6,800	7,800	6,900	Women	
	Apr	15,800	2,200	13,600	7,800	6,700	7,900	6,900	15+	6.3%
	Mar	15,800	2,100	13,700	7,800	6,800	7,900	6,900	25+	2.8%
	Feb	15,900	2,100	13,800	7,900	6,700	8,000	7,100		

## Participation Rate

Change (% points) Feb. 2007 to Feb. 2008		By age				By sex & age				
					Men		Women			
		15+	15-24	25+	15+	25+	15+	25+		
		%			%		%			
Both										
15+	4.7	2008	Feb	74.9	67.4	77.1	75.2	77.7	75.2	76.3
15-24	12.9		Jan	74.5	62.8	77.5	74.4	77.7	75.2	77.3
25+	2.9	2007	Dec	75.6	60.5	79.1	75.2	79.8	76.1	78.4
			Nov	74.8	62.8	77.5	75.2	78.7	74.4	76.3
			Oct	75.2	67.4	77.5	76.9	77.7	74.4	76.3
Men			Sep	75.6	74.4	76.3	77.8	76.6	73.5	76.0
15+	4.9		Aug	76.4	76.7	76.3	77.8	77.7	74.1	75.0
25+	4.3		Jul	75.1	74.4	75.3	77.8	77.7	72.4	74.0
			Jun	74.2	63.6	76.3	76.1	77.7	72.4	75.0
			May	71.8	56.8	75.3	75.2	76.6	68.4	72.9
Women			Apr	70.9	54.5	74.2	72.6	75.5	68.4	72.9
15+	5.1		Mar	70.5	56.8	73.7	71.8	74.5	69.2	72.9
25+	1.3		Feb	70.2	54.5	74.2	70.3	73.4	70.1	75.0



## Where the numbers come from

Every month Statistics Canada surveyors in each province and territory of Canada interview a representative sample of individuals 15 years of age and older. The surveyors ask these individuals if they were working, or were looking and available for work, during the "reference week" (usually the 3<sup>rd</sup> week of the month). Individuals are counted as employed if

- they worked for at least 1 hour during the reference week ("work" includes self-employment).

Individuals are counted as unemployed if:

- they were without work but had looked for work in the past 4 weeks;
- they had been laid off but were not looking for work because they expected to return to their original work;
- they were not looking for work because they had a new job starting within 4 weeks.

If someone is neither employed nor unemployed they are then defined as not in the labour force and therefore not counted in the unemployment rate. However, they are still considered to be part of the working-age population.

The survey described above is called the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The Yukon has been included in the LFS since January 1992. However, the national rates for Canada do not include any of the territories.

The objectives of the LFS are to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive classifications – employed, unemployed and not in the labour force – and to provide descriptive and explanatory data on each of these categories.

The LFS is the only source of monthly estimates of total employment including the self-employed, full- and part-time employment, and unemployment. It publishes monthly standard labour market indicators such as the unemployment rate, the employment rate and the participation rate.

In the Yukon the LFS sample is designed to represent approximately 92% of the working-age population (Yukoners 15 years of age and older). Yukoners living in unorganized areas, full-time members of the armed forces and people living in institutions are not represented in the sample.

As a "household-based" survey, the LFS counts individuals as part of the labour force in the province or territory their home is in. Therefore, if an individual is working outside of the Yukon, in the NWT for instance, but still has their home in the Yukon, they are counted in the Yukon's labour force.

**Suppression of Data.** For the Labour Force Survey in the Yukon, Statistics Canada suppresses any figure that is below 200 for confidentiality reasons in order to ensure the confidentiality of each individual respondent to the survey. In turn, percentages (i.e. employment or unemployment rates) based on suppressed numbers will also be suppressed.

## Definitions:

### 1. Employment

Employed persons are those who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit, or had a job and were absent from work.

### 2. Employment rate

Also referred to as "employment/population ratio," it is the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The employment rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

### 3. Goods-Producing Industries

Goods-Producing Industries (or goods sector, or goods industries): includes agriculture, other primary industries (forestry; fishing and trapping; mines, quarries and oil wells), manufacturing, construction and utilities (electric power, gas and water).

### 4. Labour force

The labour force is the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over who, during the survey reference week, were employed or unemployed.

### 5. Not in the labour force

Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets; that is, they were neither employed nor unemployed.

### 6. Participation rate

The participation rate is the total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

### 7. Reference Week

The reference week is the entire calendar week (from Sunday to Saturday) covered by the Labour Force Survey each month. It is usually the week containing the 15th day of the month. The interviews are conducted during the following week, called the Survey Week, and the labour force status determined is that of the reference week.

### 8. Seasonal adjustment

Fluctuations in economic time series are caused by seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements. A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Seasonal movements are defined as those that are caused by regular annual events such as climate, holidays, vacation periods and cycles related to crops, production and retail sales associated with Christmas and Easter. It should be noted that the seasonally adjusted series contain irregular as well as longer-term cyclical fluctuations.

### 9. Self-employed

There are two broad categories of workers: those who work for others and those who work for themselves, namely, the self-employed. The self-employed includes working owners of incorporated businesses, working owners of unincorporated businesses and other self-employed.

### 10. Service-Producing Industries

Service-Producing Industries (or service sector, or service industries): includes trade; transportation and warehousing; finance, insurance, real estate and leasing; professional, scientific and technical services; management, administrative and other support; educational services; health care and social assistance; information, culture and recreation; accommodation and food services; other services; and public administration.

### 11. Three-Month Moving Average

All monthly figures for the Territories, whether seasonally adjusted or unadjusted, are three-month moving averages – for example, the March 2004 unemployment rate of 6.0% is actually an average of the unemployment rates for the months of January, February and March. April's unemployment rate will become the average of the rates for February, March and April.

### 12. Unemployment

Unemployed persons are those who, during the reference week, were available for work and were either on temporary layoff, had looked for work in the past four weeks, or had a job to start within the next four weeks.

### 13. Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

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Next release date: April 7<sup>th</sup>, 2008

